THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

Number 43 of Volume 21. | SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 9, 1841. | *Whole Number* 1,085.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.....CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday* at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE second session of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 29th, still under the care of Miss Baker, assisted by her sister Miss Mary L. Baker. Terms, $8, 10, 12 50 for the different classes. Music on the Piano and Guitar, $25 each. Drawing and painting $10.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance, but no reduction made afterwards for absence.

Salisbury, March 26, 1841. 6w

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. y

Drs. Killian & Powe,

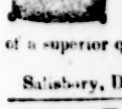
HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. ☞ Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841. tf.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. ly



Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't

Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840. y

NOTICE.

THE firm of a Bencem & M. W. Alexander, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Company, will present them to A. Bencem, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
A. BENCENI.

March 2, 1841. 3t

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

Open & Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and also, in their employ first rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice.

DANIEL SHAVER,
D. F. HADEN

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the subscribers.

CRESS & ROGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & BANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the sa

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a Letter from Canton.

ADVENTURE IN CHINA.

I was poking about the deserted town the day after we were assigned to our several locations, when in a street anything but a principal one, and at a window of a house anything but an inferior one, I saw, or thought I saw, a pair of eyes peeping from over a screen, and a pair of hands resting upon the top thereof. The house had its gable end to the street in which I was and the window was the first round the corner. I caught the vision as I passed: I returned, and the eyes and hands were still there. Somehow or other I concluded that they belonged to a female; but as it was clearly possible they might not, it would have been unsatisfactory to go away wondering. I therefore looked over my shoulder, and, no being in sight, I very quietly slipped round to the door, and not thinking it necessary to wait till it was opened, (I had no very distinct idea how I was to express my wish on the subject for there was neither knocker nor bell,) I applied my shoulder decisively to it, and it yielded to the persuasion. I had hardly got inside the threshold when the eyes and hands I had seen made their appearance, in company with the rest of the proprietor, the whole figure in a state of evident trepidation. I believe you know I do not speak Chinese, so I made no attempt to explain myself by words. I dropped on my knees, and would have kissed the young lady's foot, but she drew back, and I, therefore kissed the ground two or three times; after which I placed myself on one knee, and concluding that Chinese have hearts as well as other people, and, probably, in the same place, I pressed mine with intense earnestness and looked. I am not exactly sure how I looked but I soon saw a woman is a woman all over the world, for her little eyes sparkled, and her little hands put back a little veil that was worked in gold thread, and her little feet pattered towards me a step or two; I cannot say my goddess walked, and altogether she appeared as much impressed with my appearance as a modest man could reasonably expect. I never was so surprised in my life at the ease with which I reassured her, for, between ourselves, I expected, being of China, the precious porcelain would break to pieces from very fright. I had only knelt two or three minutes, struck my left side three or four gentle slaps, and clasped my hands, just, by the bye as you squeeze a lemon, when I saw I was anything but a monster in her eyes. I would have given all possible promotion and prize money, just to have been able to say a word or two in Chinese, but it was out of the question. I had therefore but one resource; I spoke English, and told her, of course, she had nothing to fear, that no man living should harm her, and that I considered she was a celestial of the first water, and no mistake, left for the express purpose of striking into dazzled bewilderment with her radiant beauty the without savages. All this, I have no doubt, she fully comprehended. In return, she told me, in Chinese, that all her family had fled in terror, she supposed, for that, on coming home late one evening from a tea party, she found the house empty; she was preparing to follow; and had got nearly out of the western gate, when her heart failed her at the sight of some of our men and she returned. She added, that there was not a soul in the house but herself, and that she had been very frightened, but sh was not frightened any longer. Have you ever seen *La Muette di Portici?* Of course you have. Very well, then you know how I got all this. The house was a very neat affair, indeed it looked like a large toy: there were five or six apartments leading from one another, and upstairs, not exactly what we mean by up stairs, but yet above the others (the ascent was a little more than a gentle place) as many more. My little friend refreshed me with a luscious liquor, which she gave me in a small glass globe, covered with filagree work, and standing on a carved ivory stem, to shape not un like our modern champagne glasses. I think it must have been decidedly intoxicating in its effects for, though I took but two glasses, I felt an all overishness very soon after. I might have gone to sleep, but the curiosity of my fair hostess kept me awake; and, finding that I was a very harmless thing to play with, she pulled me about almost as much as if I had been one of their own puzzles. I think I remained nearly two hours with her ransacking, in a quiet way, every thing in the house, which she allowed me to do, seeing the pleasure the novelty gave me. This whole affair appeared to me when I returned home like a dream. If women all over the world are not riddles, what are they? The girl made me understand, as perfectly as if she had been brought up in the finishing academy near London, that I was not to tell a soul of her existence. She showed me provisions, dried fruits, and cakes, and wines that would last her ten years; and, seeing that I understood I was to be mum, which I made her do by pretending to sew my lips together, at which she laughed heartily and clapped her hands, she invited me to call again to which I said yes, by slipping behind a screen, springing forward, and seizing her foot, which, this time, she did not withdraw, but rather allowed me to examine, and, I can confidently say, it was more like a small bag of walnuts than anything else. I intend to keep my promise; and, if I am not "found out," I don't think she will be, while things stand as they do at present. I have hardly time to add that I am, "my dear ——, yours, very sincerely."

American Orators.—The last number of the London Quarterly Review contains an article on American orators. The highest ranks in American oratory are assigned to Patrick Henry, John Adams, Fisher Ames, John Quincy Adams, Josiah Quincy, William Wirt, Joseph Story, John Randolph, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Edward Everett, and Daniel Webster. Among these, Henry is allowed to claim the first rank, who, the article says possesses the unborn genius of oratory, as much, perhaps, as any other modern, dead or living, with the exception of Chatham and Mirabeau.

Anecdote of Roger Sherman.—The following is related of Roger Minot Sherman:

The Rev. Mr. B., an exceedingly dull and prosy clergyman, was engaged by a neighboring congregation to preach for them; but they disliked the church doors, and had no services at all. The reverend gentleman, however, was not to be "done" in this manner. He remained in the town, and every Sunday, twice a day, presented himself at the church door in full canonicals, and demanded admission. At the close of the term for which he was engaged, he employed Mr. Sherman, to bring a suit against the parish for his salary. Thaddeus Betts, the lawyer for the parish, when the case was brought on for trial, turned to Mr. Sherman and said—"Brother Sherman is not this rather a singular principle—a man wishing to be paid for *not* preaching!" "Brother Betts," was the laconic reply, "if you had ever *heard my client*, you would not think so!"

SONG.

[BY MRS. HEMANS.

If thou hast crushed a flower,
The root may not be blighted,
If thou hast quenched a lamp,
Once more it may be lighted;
But on the harp or on the lute,
The string which thou hast broken,
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to the touch a token!

If thou hast loosed a bird,
Whose voice of song could cheer thee,
Still, still he may be won
From the skies to warble near thee;
But if upon the troubled sea
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,
Hope not that wind or wave shall bring
The treasure back when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,
The summer's breath is healing,
And its clusters yet may grow,
Through the leaves their bloom revealing;
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown
With a bright draft filled—oh! never
Shall earth give back that lavished wealth
To cool thy parched lip's fever!

The heart is like that cup,
If thou waste the love it bore thee,
And like that jewel gone,
Which the deep will not restore thee;
And like that string of harp or lute
Whence the sweet sound is scattered;
Gently, oh! gently touch the chords
Too soon forever shattered!

Mr. Jefferson, while a minister in France, wrote to his friend in this country, Col. E. Carrington: "Were it left me to decide, whether we should have a Government without newspapers, or newspapers without a Government, I should not hesitate a moment to choose the latter."

People are seldom perfect. When they think they have cured an imperfection, the evil principle will show itself somewhere else; like a fat man in a tight pair of breeches—no sooner has he mended the rip in the leg than they break out behind.

A Daniel come to Judgment.—A shop keeper having a dispute with another man, referred the question in debate to the decision of a half witted creature who was lingering on the premises.—"Which of us is right?" said he to the simpleton.

"You are in the right, sir," was the reply.

"And why is Mr. B. in the right?" demanded the other disputant.

"Because he lets me lick the 'lasses stopple," replied the arbiter, very honestly.

Before we laugh at the poor fellow, let us examine our own conduct, and we may discover that we have sometimes decided questions on precisely the same ground, although we have not possessed the honesty of the ignoramus, and would, perhaps, be unwilling to confess our weakness even to ourselves. We shall find on examination, that we have frequently decided in favor of those who let us lick the 'lasses stopple.

"*De omnibus Rebus et quibusdam aliis.*"—The above scrap, from the classical storehouse of our respectable contemporary, the editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, reminds us of an anecdote, that some few years since, occurred at the Montgomery Bar. A case was pending, in which a young aspirant and Mr. T——, (an Irishman, who had raised himself, by his own exertions, from the humble station of a journeyman carpenter, to one of the most successful lawyers at that bar,) were opposite councils. The young gentleman opened the case, in a very eloquent manner, but could not forbear the temptation of showing off his latin to the jury, who were unlettered farmers. After he had concluded, Mr. T—— edified them with a proportionate amount of *Irish*—which, he remarked they no doubt understood as well as they did his friend's latin.—*Alabama Beacon.*

Francis I. of France was the first monarch who introduced ladies at his court. He said, in a style of true gallantry—that a drawing-room without ladies was like the year without spring; or rather like the spring without flowers.

Fontenello being one day asked by a lord in waiting, at Versailles, what difference there was between a clock and a woman, instantly replied—"A clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them."

The manner of choosing officers by ballot in Massachusetts, as far back as 1641, was really ludicrous. Here is the law:

"It is ordered by this court, and the authority thereof, that for the yearly choosing of Assistants, the Freemen shall use *Indian Corn* and *Beans*.—The Indian corn to manifest election, the beans contrary. And if any freeman shall put in more than one Indian corn or bean, for the choice or refusal of any public officer, he shall forfeit for every such offence, ten pounds."

Montesquieu says, in speaking of a certain tribunal, "They here take the voice of the majority, but they say they have learned by experience that it would be much better to take that of the *minority*, since there are but few upright spirits, and a great many false ones;" a monarchical doctrine embraced by some of the *little* presses of the day.

The French have no neuter gender, but pass over the feminine to the masculine when a neutral object is spoken of. A strange inconsistency to pass from the least important to most so.

"Acacius, a Bishop of Amida, sold his church plate, thereby redeeming seven thousand prisoners on the Tigris in Mesopotamia."

"Anaxagoras rightly remarked, that love makes [illegible] power never."

"The leaders in Athens looked beyond and over their own families. Dangerous precedent! laudably avoided by popular statesmen since."

"The clearest eyes do not see the cheeks below nor the brows above them."

"Love of supremacy, miscalled political glory, finds most, and leaves all dishonest."

"Nothing could form a more curious collection of memoirs, than *anecdotes of preferment*. Could the secret history of great men be traced, it would appear that merit is rarely the first step to advancement. It would much oftener be found to be owing to superfluous qualifications and even vices."

Hume said of the Duke of Buckingham, "that he was in full possession of two of the most offensive qualities that an ambassador can possess—'English familiarity and French levity.'"

"Politeness is not always a sign of wisdom:—but the want of it always leaves room for a suspicion of folly, if folly and imprudence are the same. This is a high advantage on all occasions, particularly in embassies. Well bred men require it—the ill bred catch at it greedily, as fishes are attracted from the mud and netted by the shine of flowers and shells."

"Religion and Power, like the Cariatedes in sculpture, never face one another; they sometimes look the same way, but oftener stand back to back."

Consistency.—The French King interdicted amusements in the "Champs Elysees," or gardens of "Luxembourg," on Sunday; himself gave "levees" on that day, which were well attended.

"Artaxerxes, after vanquishing the Parthians, attacked the Romans in Syria with fearful success, and filled all Rome with shame and apprehension. The Emperor, less timid, and more temperate than his subjects addressed a letter to the Persian monarch, exhorting him to consolidate his own unstable throne by peace and wisdom, rather than seek a vain glory at the expense of the blood of his subjects, and of the world's repose. The reply of the Persian hero was in the true spirit of a military despot, and an oriental sovereign—"Laws and principles (he said) are for the vulgar; the right of Kings is their might. Tell your Emperor such is my reply to his philosophic letter, and that I shall oppose my camp to his paper, my sword to his pen, my blood to his ink, and my action to his discourse."

"The first and last despatch of Alexander to the Senate was short but satisfactory, and concluded with the simple and modest phrase—"The countries conquered by Artaxerxes have returned under the Roman Empire."

A SQUALL.

BY CHARLES ALEXANDER PAULDING.—U. S. NAVY.

"And there rose one universal crash, FIRST
Louder than the loud ocean—
Like a peal of echoing thunder!"—*Byron.*

We had been beating up for three or four days, in order to get clear of the east end of Cuba, where there was much danger to be apprehended, and most of the time it had blown so violently, that the frigate was reduced to her three close reefed topsails. The weather began to assume a very threatening aspect, when all at once it fell stark calm. We got studding-sails out of the tops, sent down the top gallant yards, and in fact did every thing we could think of to make a snug ship, for the sea was so heavy that she began to roll tremendously.

Suddenly the sky grew black, the thunder grumbled in the distance, while the forked lightning seemed to threaten every thing with instant annihilation.

There was a sharp stern voice from the quarter deck; it was the Captain's. "Hands by the top-sail clew lines!—Clew up! Haul up your buntlines!—Lay aloft! Lay out! Full away!"

In a few minutes our gallant ship was under her coursers, and even they were close-reefed.

The Captain was a dark stern-looking man, who had "braved the battle and the breeze" for half a century. He was walking the quarter in a naval undress, apparently in deep thought, but I could detect his weather wise eye directed occasionally to windward, with an evident degree of alarm. He at length broke the silence which he had maintained for a considerable time, with an order to the first lieutenant.

"Mr. Slidell, prepare to send down the top sail yards, and house the top masts!"

All on board were astonished at his order, yet they set about it with alacrity, and in a few moments more, all was as snug as the greatest skill could make her. And it was high time.—The squall which had been so long brewing, all at once came thundering down, with an impetuosity that I never before or since saw equalled. The ship was thrown almost on her beam-ends; the close-reefed fore and main sails were blown into ribands from the bolt ropes, with a noise like thunder, and every thing not secured in the strongest possible manner was rushing about the deck in wild confusion. 'Twas a scene for Salvator Rosa! To complete the panic, one of the long guns that composed the spar deck armament broke from its fastenings, and at one tremendous roll of the ship, burst right through the bulwarks to leward, and sunk in melancholy silence to the bottom.

But the squall was soon over. A tight and snug ship defied the combined fury of the elements, and we rode it out in comparative safety.

Not so with the poor Westphalia, a merchantman, that we had spoken the preceding day. She was struck by the raging and furious blast in the very act of furling her royals. The consequences were inevitable. She gave one deadly and sickening lurch to leeward—a huge black mountain, topped by snow, came rolling on—it struck her—she reeled and plunged like some mighty giant of the deep—another, and another—she gave one sickening lurch to leeward, and disappeared forever!

Prejudice.—The following forcible and beautiful delineation of prejudice is ascribed by Hugh Worthington, a late English divine, to the celebrated Dr. Price. "Prejudice may be compared to a misty morning in October; a man goes forth to an eminence and he sees at the summit of a neighboring hill, a fine picture apparent of gigantic stature—for such the imperfect medium through which he is viewed would make it appear. He goes forward a few steps and the figure advances towards him; the size lessens as they approach; they draw still nearer and the extraordinary appearance is gradually but sensibly diminished and at last they meet, and perhaps the person he has taken for a monster proves to be his own father."

Jugs.—The jug is the most singular utensil; a pail, tumbler, or decanter may be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean; but the jug has a little hole in the top, and the interim is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug and vice versa. Hence the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity or impurity only by what comes out of it.

The mind need not depend on situation, but may be rendered independent of external things. Govern the imagination, and we shall be well wheresoever we happen to be placed."

"Vulgar minds dislike serious reasoning. If some noble truths start up, they applaud for a moment; but the next withdraw their notice, or scruple, not to attempt to shine by questioning, or aiming to place it in some ludicrous point of view."

"When a man despises and detests his fellow creatures, he necessarily assumes that he is much better than the rest of the world."

"Anger is a sort of moral epidemic springing from vanity and selfishness."

"Sir Thomas Moore was united to a woman of the harshest temper and the most sordid manners. To soften the moroseness of her disposition, he persuaded her to play on the lute, viol, and other instruments, every day. Whether it was she had no ear for music, she herself never became harmonious as the instrument she touched."

"An amusing account of the ceremonies which attend the *sneezing* of a king of Monomatapa, shows what a national concern may be the sneeze of despotism. Those who are near his person when this happens, salute him in so loud a tone that persons in the antechamber hear it, and join in the acclamation; in the adjoining apartments they do the same, till the noise reaches the street, and becomes propagated throughout the city; so that at each sneeze of his majesty, results a most horrid cry from the salutation of many thousands of his subjects."

A Sailor and a Seraglio Guardian.—The black eunuchs in the service of persons of distinction are the most intolerable, insolent, swaggering puppies you ever saw. They are always handsomely dressed, and in the streets they "keck the cantle o' the causeway," and care no more for an English *khowaja* than for a water carrier or donky boy. Two days ago, as Captain L—— was walking slowly towards the hotel—at Cairo—he was overtaken by the carriage of Abbas Pacha, the governor; an old fashioned French chariot, drawn by four horses driven by an Arab coachman, with two or three Arab footmen sticking on behind and a dozen or two running on foot on each side, altogether a very odd looking turn out. On this occasion it contained some of the governor's family, and was preceded by a black eunuch; who, thinking that the giaour did not move quickly enough out of the way, gave him a smart cut across the shoulders with the *koorbadj* (a whip made of hippopotamus hide.) But alas for poor blackie!, the Englishman possessed a weapon of the power of which the oriental has no idea. The captain's fist hit right and left on the Nubian's head and chest in a shower of blows, from which he in vain attempted to defend himself with his whip; and he received a pretty severe punishment before the crowd began to collect, and the captain thought it prudent to retreat into the hotel. Having taken the punishment of the personal insult into his own hands, he went to the Consulate, and desired that an apology for the national insult should be demanded from the Governor himself; and, in reply to the message of the consul, his excellency said, that if Captain L—— would come to the seraglio next day, and point out the offender, he should be bastinadoed until the Captain and any friend he might bring with him were satisfied. Next day, accordingly, the party proceeded to the house of Abbas Pacha; the servants were paraded before them, and the aggressor identified; but, however severely our countryman might have punished him on the spot, and in the irritation of the moment, he had too much good feeling to stand by and see him beaten during his pleasure. After the first two or three blows with the stick, his feelings relented, and he declared himself satisfied.

Moses and Antiquity consistent.—In the last century the Books of Moses were often attacked, and their authenticity impugned, because they mention the existence of vineyards, grapes, and consequently of wine, in Egypt; for Herodotus expressly declares there were no vineyards in Egypt; and Plutarch avers that the natives of that country abhorred wine, as being the blood of those who rebelled against the gods. This authority appeared conclusive, not merely to the sceptics who impugned the veracity of the Pentateuch, but even to the learned Maenaehs, who concluded that the use of wine was enjoined in sacrifice for the purpose of making a broad distinction between the religious usages of the Israelites and of the Egyptians. The monuments opened by modern research, have decided the controversy in favor of the Jewish Legislator. In the subterranean vaults at Elithya, every part of the processes connected with the dressing of the vine, is faithfully delineated; the trellices on which the vines were trained, the care with which they were watered, the collection of the fruit, the treading of the wine press, and the stowing of the wine in *amphorae*, or vases, are there, painted to the life, and additional processes of extracting the juice from the grape, are represented, which seem to have been peculiar to the Egyptian people. M. Jomrad adds, that the remains of amphorae, or wine vessels, have been found in the ruins of old Egyptian cities, which are still encrusted with the tartar deposited by the wine. It is necessary to account for the error into which Herodotus has fallen; he wrote long

after Egypt had been distracted by civil wars, and then subdued by the Persians; calamities quite sufficient to account for the disappearance of such highly artificial cultivation as that of the vine must have been in Egypt. His statement is most probably correct, if it be limited to the period when Herodotus wrote; and thus viewed, it becomes important evidence for the superior antiquity, both of the Bible and the Egyptian monuments.—*Taylor's Natural History on Sicily.*

From the Globe.

The following correspondence between the late President and Governor Reynolds, has been politely placed in our hands by Gov. Miller, of Missouri, with permission to publish it. The address of the Legislature, and proceedings of the members in Convention, by which they presented the name of Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for re-election, have already appeared in the Globe.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, (Mo.) Feb. 18, 1841.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed address.

On the part of the State of Missouri—a State which has been free from the delusions that have brought your opponent into power, and which, in the hour of peril, has nobly sustained her Democratic faith—I feel honored in being selected to offer you this tribute of unabated confidence in the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism that have marked your administration.

With sentiments of high regard,
I have the honor to be, etc.,
TH. REYNOLDS,
Governor of Missouri.

To his Excellency, M. VAN BUREN,
President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1841.

To his Excellency, Gov. REYNOLDS,

SIR: Your friendly letter, accompanied by an address from the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, came to my hands yesterday.

I shall not attempt to disguise the great satisfaction I have derived from this honorable testimonial of respect and regard, rendered doubly valuable from the source whence it proceeded. Coming, as it obviously does, from the hearts of its authors, you may be assured it appeals directly to my own. It is given at a period when its motives cannot be misinterpreted, and conveys the feelings of a majority of the Representatives of a State second to none of this Union in the integrity of its political principles, its present prosperity, and future prospects.

No where has a strict and invariable adherence to the great principles of free government been attended with more beneficial consequences than in the State of Missouri. Founding her political faith on the simple, self denying doctrines of the great apostle of liberty, and firmly resisting all the delusive seductions of systems which have only resulted in a sudden, evanescent prosperity, as suddenly followed by disasters and ruin, the inhabitants of Missouri have steadily pursued their course through all the vicissitudes of conflicting parties and antagonist principles, without despondency and without compromise, thus securing the uniform ascendency of Democratic men, as well as the adoption of Democratic measures in her councils, from the period of her admission into the Union until the present time.

The beneficial effects of a course so wise and so consistent are happily exemplified in the condition of the State. Free from the embarrassments of a public debt, and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and foreign capitalists, her unbounded resources remain unfettered by the chains of dependence, her credit remains unimpaired, and her means are fully adequate to all her wants, without the infliction of new burdens on her citizens, or the anticipation of future resources to meet the present exigencies. With a mixed currency, composed of a well balanced and harmonious co operation of the standard of value and its paper representative, the latter always redeemable on demand, with light taxes and no necessity for increasing them, and with a population extensively agricultural and mechanical—wise enough to know that industry, frugality, and temperance, are the only true sources of public and private prosperity, the only safeguards of Republican principle—the State of Missouri presents at this moment a most striking example of the wisdom and efficacy of the Democratic policy when steadily maintained, without the occasional interference of a counteracting influence, interrupting its salutary course, and sowing the seeds of difficulties which occupy years to overcome. Should the friends of Democratic principles wish to point out to the world an example of the results of their steady and practical application to the Government of mankind, they may turn to Missouri with gratification and triumph.

The legislative address which you have conveyed to me in such obliging terms, and most especially the resolutions subsequently adopted by the members in convention, speak of me, in connection with the next Presidential election, in a way which makes a more particular notice of the subjects, on my part, consonant with that unreserved communication of my opinions and wishes in relation to public affairs which I have always maintained with my political friends.

Having for years been unceasingly assailed with the imputation of intriguing for the Presidency, I felt it due to myself, when first nominated, as well as to those by whom that nomination was made, to put these charges to the test, by declaring, in the face of my fellow citizens, that I had neither solicited the aid, nor sought the support, of any man for that high and responsible station; unless my frank replies to the interrogatories of my countrymen in relation to public measures and political principles, together with my constant and sincere efforts to make myself worthy of their regard and confidence, were liable to that construction.

For the truth of that declaration, I appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the then recent Convention—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union who had distinguished me by their preference—and to my personal correspondence and friends, not excepting the very considerable number of persons once my intimate associates, who, in the fluctuations of politics, had been converted into opponents. I affirm that in none of these classes or in any other, was there a man who could truly say that I had solicited his political support, or with whom I had entered, or had sought to enter, into any arrangement to bring about the nomination I had then received, or to secure my elevation to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union. I took occasion to add, that I trusted I should be excused by the liberal minded of all parties for thus speaking of my own course of conduct in reference to a point on which I had been so frequently assailed, and had hitherto continued silent, most especially as I alone could answer for it [illegible] to all my countrymen, though thousands might be ready to answer for themselves.

The result of this appeal was such as might confidently be expected from the truth in which it was founded; and not a voice was heard in contravention of the position I had assumed. It did not, however, relieve me from the assaults of my opponents; and in this I was not disappointed; for I had sufficient experience in such matters to satisfy me that, as long as I continued to merit the confidence of my friends, I should receive the condemnation of my foes, and that few political men are praised by the latter until they are about abandoning the former. It however compelled them to change their position, and adopt new weapons of warfare.

The feelings and principles by which my conduct was then regulated, will also guide it in the future; and my friends may rest assured that I will never place it out of my power to repent, with perfect truth, the declaration I at that time felt myself called on to make.

I did not on that occasion, nor do I now, profess to be indifferent to a station to which every citizen of the United States may aspire, by just and honorable means, without in the least interfering with the rights of others, because I did not then, nor do I now, cherish such a feeling. To make myself worthy the office of Chief Magistrate of the most powerful confederation of States that ever existed, and to occupy the highest station among men, if it could be gained without the sacrifice of my principles or my integrity, was, on the contrary, the object of my most earnest desire, as it may properly be that of every worthy member of this great community, where no man is precluded from obtaining the highest honors in the gift of his fellow-citizens.

The present occasion seems to me one which not only justifies but renders it incumbent on me to express myself with that perfect frankness, by which communications of this kind between friends and brethren of the same principles, should, in my opinion, always be characterized. I will, therefore, with your permission, proceed to state my sentiments on this last head a little more at large.

That I am deeply and gratefully impressed with the zeal and consistency of that regard and confidence, so fully manifested by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as well as by many others of my fellow citizens in various other portions of the Union, under circumstances apparently so discouraging, you cannot doubt for a moment. It is on the contrary, in the unfeigned respect I cherish for those who have offered me these testimonials of continued attachment, and I find the strongest motives to meet them at the threshold, by a free and frank expression of my views and feelings on the subject, indicated in these declarations of my friends.

I beg you, therefore, to believe me when I inform you that the personal interest which I feel in the selection of a candidate for the next Presidency, is restricted to a consideration of the ultimate influence it may have on the final success of those great principles on which I have earnestly labored to administer this Government—which I have ever believed, and still believe, essential to the freedom and happiness of our common country, and with which I have always been content to stand or fall.

Although I might never feel myself at liberty to shrink from any and every responsibility which it may please the Democracy of the United States to impose on me, and which is consistent with the respect due to the people on account of the high station I have held by their choice, I should, nevertheless, be not merely as well, but better, satisfied at seeing those great objects accomplished under the auspices of some one of the numerous names to be found in the ranks of Democracy, whose talents, character, and services, though they richly merit, have not yet received, the highest rewards of the people.

My political friends every where will, I hope and believe, do me the justice to regard this declaration, made in the fulness of a grateful heart, as indicating with absolute sincerity the feelings by which I am actuated. They are made upon a consideration of the subject, so full and so mature as to exempt the views and opinions they express, as far as belongs to human determination, from all liability to change.

No one can expect or should desire to be always in office under a Government and institutions like ours; and I have enjoyed that privilege long enough to satisfy my utmost ambition.

With regard to that vital consideration, which, in the estimation of a well organized mind and an honest heart, will always be more deep and impressive than the mere trappings of office—I mean the consciousness of rectitude of purpose and the estimation of friends—I think I cannot be mistaken in believing that I could, under no circumstances, hope to do better. If therefore, there be any political supporters who are or may hereafter be induced by any consideration personal to myself, by a respect to my feelings under a supposition that they may have been wounded or embittered by a defeat incurred in defence of their principles, to bring me forward again as a candidate for re-election, I beg them, in justice to myself to dismiss all such motives from their minds. I cherish no such feelings, and require no new proofs of the confidence and good will of those who have sustained me in success and rallied round me in defeat. The circumstances under which the Democracy of my native country, of my native State, and of the sister States, have raised me from the first to the last step of advancement, the opportunities they have afforded me to exemplify to the world the principles by which I have been governed, and the indomitable spirit with which they have sustained me in the late struggle to baffle the exertions and appliances of selfish and political interests combined against me, and against the measures which I have uniformly advocated, and in part succeeded in establishing, have imposed upon me an obligation lasting as life, and leaving on my heart a debt of gratitude I can never discharge.

It will be time enough hereafter for the Democracy to designate its candidate. It is not to be disguised that feelings of personal kindness towards myself, and for which I cannot be too grateful, have been among the motives for thus early designating me for the station from which I have just retired. This feeling constitutes a dangerous ingredient in political operations, and from no one could an attempt to check it proceed more properly than from myself. Preparations for the next Presidential election, are not on this occasion, and at this crisis, liable to the ordinary objection of prejudging the conduct of the incumbent for the time being, inasmuch as he will, at all events retire at the expiration of the constitutional term.

The most appropriate as well as most useful exertion which can be made at this time by our friends, is, in adopting the best measures and means in their power for the explanation and diffusion of their principles, the detection of falsehoods, and the dissemination of truth among the great body of the people, leaving the selection of their candidate to a more suitable period. In the latter the Democracy never has less to apprehend from dissension among its members, since there has not according to my best judgment, ever been a moment, when the noble and patriotic sentiment advanced by your distinguished representative.—"Every thing for the cause—nothing for men"—was so universal among the supporters of our principles.

In the efforts to be made by the great Democracy of the United States for re-establishing the ascendancy of their principles in the administration of the General Government, I shall be placed, in many respects by the station I have occupied and the known sentiments of the people in reference to the conduct becoming the position in which I stand, in the situation of an observer only. But it will not, I assure you, be that of one indifferent to the result. I can never, while I live, look on an unconcerned spectator where the great principles to the establishment of which I have devoted the best years of my life, and the success of which, I am assured, is essential to the welfare of my country, are at issue, and my friends are struggling for their preservation with the stern energies of men conscious of the justice of their cause, and animated by the full assurance of its ultimate triumph.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my sincere acknowledgement for the friendly expressions of regard and confidence conveyed in your letter, and assuring you that they added much to the gratification I received from the honorable testimony by which it was accompanied.

Respectfully your friend and fellow citizen.
M. VAN BUREN.

THE CLAY SESSION.

The extraordinary session of Congress which is called for the last of May, can well be called the CLAY session. It is his all over, in its origin, pretexts, objects, and conduct. He gave notice of it before he left Kentucky last fall; had it put in the Governor's message; had a law passed for the special election; and came here and proclaimed it in the Senate chamber, while General Harrison was in Ohio. It is, therefore, the offspring of Mr. Clay: it has its origin with him. The pretext for it is absurd; the state of the revenue is the pretext; a deficiency of revenue is the pretended cause.—Who can be deceived by this? All America knows that five millions of Treasury notes, in addition to the annual revenue, was given to the new Administration. Five millions of these notes were set apart for them, after the 4th of March, in addition to the daily accruing revenue of the year; and surely this should have lasted, if not till December, when Congress meets regularly, at least till September, when the extra would have run into the regular session; saved an enormous expense, and enabled the regular session to have adjourned three months sooner by meeting three months sooner. The object of the extra session is not revenue; it is not to supply an empty Treasury, although Mr. Clay and his party did what they could to empty it by their distribution law. The real object is to empty it, first, by the distribution law, and then get a pretext for the new Tariff, and for the surplus revenue, which is to go into banks which will lend it to members of Congress. The real object of the Clay session is to enact all the Clay measures, and first of all to *empty the Treasury*, by giving the land revenue to the States; after that comes the *new* Tariff, the new Bank, the assumption of State debts, the expunging of the expunging resolution, and repealing the Independent Treasury, and all the other Clay measures which the country has rejected for so many years. It is known here that all the Federal party were against the May session; they all preferred it should stand till September; but Clay forced it through, according to his original plan, conceded and declared before he left Kentucky. The Union is put to the enormous expense of a called session; the States are put (ten of them) to the almost ruinous measure of holding special elections in April; some of them have the additional burden of holding extra sessions of the Legislature before they can hold special elections; and all for what? TO EMPTY THE TREASURY by a distribution bill, in order to fill it by a Tariff bill; to indulge Mr. Clay in lording and tyrannizing over the country by means of his expected majorities in the two Houses, and fastening the mill stone of a fifty million Bank round the necks of the Democracy, with the full belief of loading them down forever, and crushing them to death with that stone. For such purposes as these, and gratifying revenge against General Jackson, by re-establishing the old Bank sentence of condemnation against him, is the object of the Clay session; and it will be truly a reign of terror—After that (if the spring elections go in his favor) the *temper* which, at the beginning of the late session, compared the defeated Democracy to a condemned criminal, standing under the gallows, with a rope round his neck, and the cart just ready to be driven off, and which at the end of the session, when moving to dismiss Blair and Rives, rehearsed the most Senatorial, classic, and polite story of Tom Moore, of Fleet street, and his jackdaw, and wringing off the blackbirds' heads, and the beautiful oath of "*Damn it, how he nicks 'em;*" this temper will then take its swing; and the reign of terror and proscription will be complete.

No less than eleven States have now to hold special elections, and that at the most busy season of the year. It is calculated that the Democratic farmers of the country cannot attend them, and that the Federal party which is strongest in the towns, will have all these elections in their own hands. This is one reason for forcing them on in April.—*Globe.*

The President's Circular.—We are not alone in the views we entertain of the Circular, on which we commented yesterday; the Washington Globe in the course of some severe strictures upon the document, says: "The public cannot have forgotten the famous printed circular, (intended to be as *secret* as this of the Secretary's is to be *ostentatious*) which we brought to light, signed by Curtis Graves, and Phillips, as an Executive Committee. This circular solicited the Federalists, in and out of office, without discrimination, to contribute to an electioneering fund to an enormous amount. The sum first required was twenty-five thousand dollars, to establish a partisan press.—This plan, in which Curtis himself led the way, has been followed up by the same party, and a *greater* amount of money was raised to corrupt the public suffrage by the Federalists than was ever before applied in this country to such a purpose. The late Central Fund in Washington was revealed in John C. Clark's circulars. Subscription papers in Philadelphia were seen, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars—single individuals subscribing their thousands; and no one doubts, from the immense multitudes brought together, at Baltimore, Bunker Hill, Fort Meigs, Columbus, Tippecanoe, &c. &c. all fed, and most of them provided with transportation without charge, with the expense of log cabins and other provision of *groceries*, that millions must have been contributed from abroad. And now we have, as the cover of all this corruption, the edict of the Executive, that "*Any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes will be regarded as cause of removal.*"

The English of the matter is the same as if a set of gamblers and pickpockets, or a gang of felons of any grade, after succeeding in their villanies and becoming rich should suddenly feign honesty and principle, and having forced or bribed themselves into the hall of legislation, should pass laws for hanging and quartering all who should thereafter be guilty of any or all of their offences. *N. Y. Standard.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, April 9, 1841.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

It is said that the Extra Session is called for the purpose of giving relief to the country,—and carrying out the Harrison pledges and promises.—How is it to do all this? The following are the measures to be acted on when it convenes:

1st. To give away the proceeds of the Public Lands and thereby create a necessity for increasing the Tariff and imposing new taxes.

2dly. To create a national debt of 25 or 30 millions of dollars, and relieve the North by spending the whole of it in that quarter.

3dly. To establish a new United States Bank for the benefit of the nabobs at the North and in England, to rule and regulate the affairs of this country at their pleasure,—"to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer."

4thly. To repeal the Independent Treasury law by which the public money is now kept safely and according to the Constitution, and to restore it to the new Bank to loan to its favorites, and speculate on, without paying a dollar for its use.

These are the measures contemplated by the Federal party to give relief to the country. We have no doubt of their tendency to benefit the North; so did the iniquitous and oppressive Tariff at our expense, but terrible and desolating will be their effects on the South, such, indeed, as no one, except those who may have a fancy for seeing "grass grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston," can anticipate without gloomy apprehension.

If these measures should be adopted "hard times" have but commenced here. If another Bank should be established on the old plan, we may look to see such scenes of distress as have never before been witnessed in this country. The new and powerful "regulator" will break up the local Banks, and these in turn will break up the people without mercy or forbearance. There can be no question about it, these consequences would be certain and inevitable.

New Hampshire.—This noble Democratic State has set a glorious example in her late elections.—Her unflinching Democracy have made even a cleaner sweep of Federalism from their granite hills, than in the November contest. They have carried their Governor by a triumphant majority of over 8,000, a gain of 2,000 since last fall: they have elected their full ticket to Congress, ten out of twelve Senators, and an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, of the State.—New Hampshire scorns the Federal trammels that bind her neighbors. Honor and praise to the unyielding sons of the Granite State!

THE OLD SONG TO A NEW TUNE.

The Federal party must begin to think it a very easy matter to gull and Ogle the people of this country. Before the Presidential election the coon skin orators were continually exclaiming, "only make Gen. Harrison President, and the times will *at once* become *prosperous*." Gen. Harrison was elected, and now, instead of a realization of these golden promises, all see and grievously feel, that the very reverse has come to pass; distress, extreme scarcity of money, reduction of wages, depression in prices, and all the other gloomy evils that Harrisonism was to avert, weigh us down more hopelessly, and grievously than ever.—The hard cider politicians cannot deny their pledges and promises of *immediate* relief on the election of Gen. Harrison; they have signally failed, and what now is the cry from the Federal press?—Why, say they, "it is too soon, we have not yet had time to make a change—wait till the *Extra Session.*" This is now the song, and let the people mark it, and see how much truer the second set of promises will prove than the first have.

Texas Loan.—Gen. Hamilton, in a letter from Paris to the New York Herald of date the 14th February states that he has succeded in negotiating a loan for his government, with the banking house of Messrs. J. Lafitte & Co. of that city.

Candidates in the Tenth Congressional District.—Mr. Abraham Rencher has declared himself, and is travelling over the District as a candidate for Congress. We have heard several others mentioned as being desirous of taking the field: among the rest, Dr. P. Henderson, of, we know not where, and Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph County. The two last are thorough Federal Whigs, and Mr. Rencher is the Lord knows what—we certainly do not. On Thursday of last week, he delivered a speech at Lexington;—we were not there to hear it, but suppose we heard the same thing here on Friday. It was a mixed kind of affair—a sort of *olla pod.* made up of United States Bank—Tariff—Distribution—"Jeffersonian Republicanism," hard cider, and various other things, the chief ingredient, however, was Abraham Rencher.—So far as we could see or hear, he received no great deal of encouragement from either party. Some of the Republicans seem to think that if elected he would soon be with us again, but, in our opinion, that entirely depends on the way the popular breeze may blow at the time;—it is true, he might return, but then again, "he mought not." His letter to Jno. L. Hargrave, Esq., looks favorable, we admit, and his opinions heretofore expressed against the constitutionality of a United States Bank indicate something more favorable to his falling back again, but he deceived us once, and if trusted may do it again.

One thing we think is certain, that the Republicans *will not* run a candidate, so that the choice is between our quondam friend Mr. A. and some original Federal Whig. We wait to see who will be out.

☞ The Legislature of Mississippi at their late session, passed a preamble and resolutions concerning the controversy between Georgia and Maine, and New York and Virginia. They affirm the right of these States to demand the fugitives, and condemn the conduct of Maine and New York in refusing to deliver them up. They deem it further, an outrage upon the chartered rights of Georgia and Virginia, and "a precedent full of danger to all the slaveholding States." They resolve in conclusion:

"That this State will make common cause with any of her sister States whose rights have been or may hereafter be invaded as aforesaid, in any mode or measure of resistance or redress necessary for their or our protection."

In all the efforts of Federalism to obtain power despite their exertions to deceive by cunning and hypocritical professions of extreme respect and regard for poor log cabin men, one thing is continually evident from the whole course of their conduct,—that is the great *contempt* they entertain for the *intelligence* of the mass of the people. To prove this we want nothing more than what is in the recollection of every man concerning the events of the last summer, and in his knowledge of occurences now daily passing before the eyes of all. A few months ago they deceived thousands into the support of Harrisonism by the most unhesitating misrepresentations and falsehoods, of the cause of hard times,—they cried aloud for reform unceasingly, and they unconditionally pledged their veracity and character that the election of Harrison should change every thing;—no time was asked for effecting the change afterwards, his election alone was to do the work, redeem the country from ruin, flood it with money, and restore it to prosperity. The full proof of their contempt for the intelligence of the people is daily more and more evident. Although these promises are known to every man—perfectly remembered by every man, yet they presume to come forward now, as if such had never been solemnly made, and ask for the further blind confidence of the people, that the party may have time, forsooth! to do by an extra session of Congress, at an expense of millions, what the election of Harrison was to have done long ago. Now one of two things is unquestionable plain: The Harrison leaders either wilfully deceived the people by their promises before the election to cheat them out of their votes;—or they have been deceived themselves in expecting that could accomplish what they promised. In either case, we put the question to honest men, are these leaders worthy to be trusted again? If they wilfully deceived by false promises, for the purpose of obtaining power it was dishonorable deception, which honest men certainly cannot approve;—and if on the other hand, they failed in what they expected and confidently promised to accomplish, then it proves them unfit to hold power. Take either case, and it must be evident to every candid and reflecting man that they who took the lead in the hard cider and log cabin ranks, and got into power by the excitement, are either dishonest, or incapable of governing, certainly unworthy to control the destinies of this great Republic.

The Eighth District.—The Democratic party of this—the Raleigh District—have nominated *Hon. Romulus M. Saunders* as their Candidate for Congress in place of Doct. *Montgomery*, who declines a re-election in consequence of private engagements. This nomination, will, we are sure, be highly gratifying to the Democracy of the State, generally. The acknowledged ability and unwavering political integrity of Judge Saunders are properly valued by the Republicans of North Carolina, and peculiarly fit him for the station of one of her representatives in the National Assembly at a crisis like the present.

Dr. Jas. S. Smith, of Orange county, is the Federal Candidate.

The Farmers' Advocate.—The last number of this Agricultural periodical, the first of Vol. 3d, published at Jamestown, Guilford county, and which we have before noticed, comes to us in an enlarged and improved form. The Editor proposes to publish it weekly instead of semi-monthly as at present, provided he has sufficient encouragement, at the low rate of $1 50, per annum. The Farmers of North Carolina ought to encourage and sustain a useful and instructing paper of this character.

"Easing Off."—The New Herald says: "The rush for office at the Custom-house is diminishing at a great rate; yesterday there were only between two and three hundred applications."

A small item of expense.—The *mileage* alone of members of Congress to the Extra Session, to say nothing about *pay* and other expenses incident, will amount to but little short of *two hundred thousand dollars*,—more than all the land and poll taxes of North Carolina for three years. This, we suppose, is a sort of beginning specimen of Whig economy.

Huzza for "Harrison and Reform," we say again.

☞ It should be noted that according to the present oracles of the Federal party, the *Extra Session* is to work out the full measure of Whig promises due long ago, but on which, the party, like their banks, have failed in payment. This session meets the 31st of May and if it does relieve the country, no one will be more gratified than the Democrats;—if, however, it does not, what then will the people say? If it fails to make money more plenty and times more flourishing what must be the conclusion? Certainly every candid man who drank hard cider and sang Tippecanoe songs must admit that he has been bamboozled and grossly deceived, and every honest Republican will scorn and abandon the false teachers who have led him astray, and turn back without delay to rally under the old flag of '98.

The McLeod Case.—In consequence of some error in the preparations for the trial of McLeod, made perhaps by the Clerk, and no doubt intentionally made, to gain time, and from real apprehension on the part of the authorities of New York, to proceed to his trial, the case has been continued for some months, till the next term of the Court, or until a special term is ordered for the emergency; which however it may be presumed will hardly be done. [illegible] McLeod business is not so managed [illegible] a disgraceful

submission to British insolence on the part of this country eventually, we shall be agreeable surprised. Things certainly look like it now. If New York had been as jealous of her rights, as she should be, or half as much so, as England is arrogant and insulting in her pretensions, this fellow McLeod would have had his trial at the earliest day, and if convicted he would be hung—war or no war.

The practice—note it—"No proscription for opinion sake" said the Federal party before the election. The offices were to be filled with competent men without regard to their political opinions. Let the reader look at the long list of *removals* in another column. Any comment on them is unnecessary.

☞ The Hartfort (Conn.) Times, states that Mr. Ewing, the New Secretary of the Treasury, has been largely concerned with Nicholas Biddle in some of his extensive speculations. It is unfortunate for the country, as that paper says, that a man connected with the great humbug financier Nicholas Biddle should be placed at the head of the public Treasury. It gives poor promise of success or proper management.

Another Member of Congress appointed to Office.—Hon. Levi Lincoln Member of Congress from Massachusetts has been appointed by the President Collector for the port of Boston.

Mr. Van Buren.—The ex-President, accompanied by Mr. Forsyth, late Secretary of State, was received by his friends in Philadelphia and New York with distinguished respect. Considerable preparations had been made in New York city for his reception, and notwithstanding it rained heavily, an immense crowd was waiting to welcome him on landing. He goes to reside at Kinderhook.

☞ "It was the remark of a Roman Consul, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case the pledges and promises made in the former."

See, for illustration, the conduct of Gen. Harrison in appointing members of Congress to office, after solemnly condemning and protesting against the practice. See next, the long list of proscription in removals from office for opinion sake. See next, the admirable fulfilment of all the divers "promises" made by the party before the election.

The population of the two Canadas is upwards of 1,200,000. Lower Canada is set down at 800,000, and Upper Canada at over 400,000.

A promising appointment.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times says: "We have been informed that there are judgments against Curtis, the new Whig collector of New York, to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars. A marvellous proper man to be a Whig Collector!"

United States Banks notes are depreciated to 14 a 14½ per cent. discount; the stock is going down daily in character, and is considered next to WORTHLESS.

Mr. Chitty, the distinguished writer on *Pleading* and other points of law, lately died in London, *in his* 66th year.

"Proscription proscribed."—Wm. Pinckney, a noisy Harrison partisan, has been appointed surveyor at Baltimore, in the place of Col. Joseph Mosher, *a revolutionary soldier, removed.*

The Governor of Maryland has issued his proclamation appointing the 17th day of May for the Congressional election in that State.

The Mormons who were driven out from Illinois took refuge in Missouri, have established a city in that State. They call it Nauvo, and report already a population of three thousand.

Cotton, ranged in the New Orleans market at last dates from 9 a 12¼.

☞ We are requested to announce David Kerns, as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce E. R. Birchhead, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

MR. VAN BUREN'S RECEPTION in NEW YORK.

"We have seen so many public receptions in fair weather in this city, that they have become rather tame affairs. But we yesterday beheld, for the first time, a reception in a storm—and such a storm!

"As the shouts of the multitude and the music of the bands mingled with the peal of the artillery, rose above the roar of the tempest, the scene was truly one of grandeur. From the Battery, where the procession was formed, to the Park, every window and every favorable position was occupied by spectators. The procession, which was very large, proceeded through Broadway, Bleecker street down the Bowery, and through Chatham street, to Tammany Hall, where Mr. Van Buren was addressed by the Hon. Robert H. Morris, and made a feeling and appropriate reply. He was evidently much affected by the warmth with which he was received, despite the inclemency of the weather. We doubt whether any reception which could have been given to Mr. Van Buren, on a fair day, would have been more gratifying to his feelings than this. It was truly an assurance, on the part of his friends, that they were willing to stand by him in storm as well as sunshine. And if the people will stand fire as well as they do water, Great Britain may come on with her troops as soon as she pleases."—*New York Sun.*

"DAMN IT HOW HE NICKS THEM."

[H. Clay's speech in the Senate on the resolution for the dismissal of Blair and Rives.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Hayes, to be Navy Agent for the port of Philadelphia, in place of Michael W. Ash.

Robert C. Wetmore, to be Navy Agent for the port of New York, in place of John R. Livingston, jr. removed.

—— Evans, (brother of Senator Evans.) to be clerk in the Second Comptroller's Office, in place of John Davis, removed.

Bernard Peyton to be Postmaster at Richmond, Virginia, in place of Claiborne W. Gooch, removed.

John C. Montgomery, (President of the Philadelphia Tippecanoe Club,) to be Postmaster at Philadelphia, in the place of James Page, removed.

James Rees, to be Postmaster at Geneva, New York, in the place of G. J. Grosvenor, removed.

Charles L. Porter, to be Postmaster at Hartford, Connecticut, in place of Gideon Wells.

Samuel H. Jenks, to be Postmaster at Nantucket, Massachusetts, in the place George W. Ewer.

Nathaniel F. Williams, Collector of the Customs, Baltimore, Maryland, in the place of Wm. Frick, removed.

Levi Lincoln, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, in the place of George Bancroft.

John Eaches, to be Collector of Customs at Alexandria, D. C. in the place of George Brent, removed.

William Coad, to be Collector of the Customs at St. Mary's, Maryland, in place of James W. Roach, removed.

Robert W. Alston, to be Collector of the Customs at St. Marks, Florida, in place of John F. Kackler, removed.

Arnold Naudain, to be Collector of the Customs at Delaware, in place of Henry Whitely, removed.

William Floyd, to be Surveyor of the Customs at Town Creek, Maryland, in place of James R. Thompson, removed.

John Hogan, to be Register of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois, in place of Samuel Hackleton, removed.

Daniel G. Garnsay, to be Receiver of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois, in place of John Dement, removed.

John Chambers, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in place of Robert Lucas

Otho H. W. Stull, to be Secretary for said Territory, in place of J. McCants.

Thomas B. Johnson, to be Marshal for said Territory, in place of Francis Gehon.

Charles Hopkins, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office, in place of William Ward, removed.

H. O. Rouke, Keeper of Thomas's Point, Light house, in place of —— Sappington, removed.

William Shaw, Keeper of Light-house at Lazaretto Point, removed.

Eugene McDonnell, clerk in the General Land Office, removed.

Thomas G. Bradford, clerk in the Treasury Department, *removed.*

William M. Gouge, clerk in the Treasury Department, *removed.*

John F Hartley, clerk in the Treasury Department, *removed.*

Frederick L. Grammar, clerk in the Post Office Department, *removed.*

Thomas B. Reily, clerk in the Post Office Department, *removed.*

Thomas J. Williams, clerk in the Post Office Department, *removed.*

Philip Harvey, clerk in the Post Office Department *removed.*

Patrick Sweny, clerk in the Post Office Department, *removed.*

MECHANICS.

Jacob A. Bender, employed on the new building for the General Post Office, in place of Charles L. Coltman, dismissed.

FROM FLORIDA.

(*Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.*)

HERALD OFFICE,
St. Augustine, 27th March, 1841.

Our latest intelligence from Tampa is to the 21st, instant, at which date, Gen. Armistead had shipped by the steamer James Adams and a schooner, between 200 and 300 Indians of all sorts—about 100 remained at Tampa. Col. Worth would be in next day with Wild Cat and a few others. About 90 were at Sarasota, and a few more at Fort Cross

Thus after all the reports, our Indian negociations would appear to have advanced next to nothing, since the month commenced, so far as concerns the surrender of the enemy, inasmuch as there were as many then at the posts, very nearly, as there have been since. Wild Cat's surrender may be trumpeted as an important affair. He is only the leader of seven warriors, a Corporal's guard; and as the account says, he has brought in a few of his people. We may suppose they are a few.

Were we not (the English excepted) the most gullible people on the earth and moreover prone to ideas of aristocracy, we should bungle less in Indian affairs. Before the war, a man named Philip was considered the head of a small squad of Indians living near Musquito—when the war commenced he was termed King Philip—not from any accession of dignity or power, but "after some dog in Hieland Sang," or rather New England history—namely King Philip of Mount Hope. By some chance Philip was one day, or rather one night, captured, as he was reposing quietly in the arms of Morpheus, and his squaw. The newspapers announced the important capture of King Philip; presently he was shipped—the departure of King Philip was gravely published. Shortly after, the New Orleans papers announced the death of King Philip, and as a respect to his brevet rank he was buried as a King, with military honors.

Wild Cat is the reported son of this man—(never any thing himself, and by another man's wife,) hence his renown. "Wild Cat" has burst from every man's tongue the instant he heard of any depredation within 50 miles—in short he became the raw head and bloody bones of East Florida.

The best romances do get up-turned. Last spring Wild Cat's mother, made a prisoner, was sent to St. Augustine. "There must be many Wild Cats," said she sneeringly, when she heard of his varied exploits; and when questioned honestly, upon all his fancied greatness, by relating that they were living in peace and quietness, her son having seven warriors about him, when he was invited to the Camp of a Creek, named Short Grass, who had 30 warriors, and who displayed his women gayly arrayed, and a deal of plunder, which had been taken by marauding in the neighborhood of this city. Enticed by such favorable appearances, Wild Cat consented to join the banditti of Short Grass, in the subsequent expeditions.

Those who cry "what's in a name," don't know what they are talking about. Poor Short Grass, the real head and front of the offending, has scarcely got his name in print. Who'd think of sounding the glory of a fellow named Short Grass! Who'd care two straws whether Short Grass surrendered or not! No, no,—Wild Cat (Coo-a-cooche,) the son of King Philip—that's the man for a newspaper paragraph; but Short Grass, who the d—l is he!

Gen. Armistead and his officers are doing every thing which they think is for the best, and we hope all will be for the best, but depend upon it, Noah in getting two of every beast after its sort on board the ark, had an easy job compared to embarking these wild Indians of Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 26.

Glorious, if True.—Intelligence has been received here that 400 Indians, men, women and children, among them 60 warriors, had been shipped for the West, by Gen. Armistead. Also, that Hospitahka has gone in to Col. Worth, at Fort Cumming, with 200 of his people, and signified his willingness to emigrate. This chief was supposed to be the last who would give up. Sam Jones is still out; but reports are entertained, that the surrender of Hospitahka will bring him in. He was one of the principals at the Caloosahatchie massacre, and has co-operated with Sam Jones in retaining, until lately, undisturbed possession of the Everglades.

Col. W. S. Harney.—This distinguished officer, with his command, arrived here on Sunday last in the Wm. Gaston, from Key Biscayne. He made but a short stay with us, having left for Pilatka and the interior on Tuesday. He has a furlough of six months, which time he will spend in part with his family in Missouri. We also learn that he intends visiting Washington where he will, no doubt, render essential service to Florida, in correcting whatever of error may have obtained currency, in regard to the proper mode of removing the Indians.

Our citizens, in testimony of their high approbation of the recent enterprise of Col. H. in the Everglades, and his subsequent treatment of the captured enemy, tendered him a public dinner, which he declined.

The Volunteers.—We learn that all the volunteers in service are to be peremptorily mustered out, without being now paid for their time.

The same spirit of patriotism which has made us deprecate the waste of public money in the Indian contest, impels us to protest against this premature measure, for it will be known to every Indian from this to the Everglades in less than a week, and since intimidation is the only argument that these people can understand, is possible that many may break off their negotiations with Gen. Armistead, and spread themselves again through the settlements. On whose head will rest the lives that are endangered?

A subject so momentous required deep consideration, we defer our full remarks till next week.

APALAHICOLA, March 24.

Indian Emigration.—The Steamer James Adams, in the Government service, arrived at this port on Monday afternoon, having on board one hundred and five Indians, emigrating to Arkansas. Major Bellnap, who has been charged with the duty of transporting these Indians to their new home, was on board, accompanied by Lieut. Sprague, Mr. Capers, Disbursing Agent, Dr. Randall, and Mr. Cloud of the Paymaster's Department.

The party of Indians on board the Adams was made up of fragments of different tribes, Tallahassees, Micksaukies, Seminoles, &c. Among them were thirty warriors, the remainder were women and children. The Spanish Indians captured by Col. Harney, were also on board.

From a conversation had with the officers, we learned that a brig had sailed from Tampa, having on board one hundred and ten, embracing Echo Emathla, Chief of the Tallahassees, with ninety of his people; and also that one hundred and fifty were in with Gen. Armistead at the time the Adams departed. The aspect of affairs in the East is favorable to a close of the war. Wild Cat has gone in to Col. Worth, at Fort Cummings, also Cos-a-tus-ta-nug-gee, one of the most warlike chiefs, who promised to go out and bring in all of his party.

The Tallahasses were all in except Tigertail, and a little party headed by him comprising only about forty, among whom were but eighteen warriors. Tiger had been frequently in at Tampa of late, and said he was tired of fighting and wanted "to be friends with the white folks."—*Journal.*

POSTSCRIPT.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Being informed by late advices from Washington, of the dangerous illness of the President, we detained our paper of to-day from press until after the arrival of the Northern mail, sometime later than the usual hour of publication, that we might be enabled to lay before our readers further intelligence.

By the mail we received the following Circular, announcing, as will be seen, the death of the President on the morning of Sunday, the 4th instant, just one month after his Inauguration.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL,
Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 6th instant, by Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq., Mr. HARRIS A. BROWN to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. George Smithdeal.

In this County, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. CHARLES KLUTTS to Miss CHRISTINA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Walton.

DIED,

In Iredell County, on Sunday evening, the 28th ult., of consumption, after three years' protracted illness, all of which she bore with christian fortitude to the last, Mrs. NANCY HAMPTON, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

The deceased was a woman of many virtues, and had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Fourth Creek, for thirty years. But a wise Providence was pleased to remove her from her family, and sent the messenger of death to mow the decayed blossom down. In her last and dying moments, when struggling with death,—before the golden chain had wound up its last link, she expressed a great desire to go and be with her Saviour, where the songs of redeeming love shall never end, and where sweet anthems of praise shall forever be sung.

"From life to death, oh! sudden change!
A creature now of earth,
Then where no mortal thought can range,
A thing of heavenly birth.

"How often thus, in one short year,
Hopes, like the new blown rose,
At morn as beautiful and gay,
Lies withered ere it close.

"But human love survives the tomb—
Fond hearts will meet again,
Where sweetest joys perennial bloom
Unmixed with aught of pain.

"Then let us yield thy spirit up—
With resignation's smile;
And, acquiescing, drink the cup,
Though bitter for a while."

Communicated.] J. A. H.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Burns, formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver, and just below J. & W. Murphy.

In addition to the above, the Subscriber will carry on the *Silver Smith Business* in all the varieties common in country towns; such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.

He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skilful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.

AARON WOOLWORTH.

Salisbury, April 9, 1841. F.

Corn and Oats for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has within two miles of Salisbury, a large quantity of CORN and OATS for Sale; also, some cattle and hogs.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 2, 1841. TF

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL valuable Negroes for Sale. Enquire at this Office. [Salisbury, April 9.

Estray.

GEORGE SLOOP brings before me a horse taken up by him on the 18th day of last month;—said horse is of a dark bay color, about fourteen hands high, judged to be about six years old, shod before, and was appraised to be worth thirty dollars.

JOHN I. SHAVER, Ranger.

Salisbury, April 9, 1841. 3t

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C., March 31st, 1841.

Jacob Arnhart, Miss Nancy Agner, Rev. James M. A. Adams, Abraham Arey.

Jesse R. Brown, John Barringer, John Burns, Jr., John Barger, William Best, John Bears, Oston Bradshaw 5, Lewis Beard, Dr. Berchell, John B. Boger, John Bird, Kinchin Bledsoe, Moses Brown 3, Jacob Brown, Sr., Adam Brown, Miss Catharine Bolen, Barnabas Bowers.

Camilius Cox, Jacob Colten, Sam'l. H. Calloway, Thomas B Cowan, Jno. F. Cowan, Elizabeth Casper, John R. Courts, Clerk of Superior Court, Jesse Cook.

James L. Dunn 2, Alexander Dobbins.

John Eagle or Daniel Eddleman, R. Ellis 2, Peter Eller, Franklin Elliott.

Henry Fight 2, Ford & Ellis, Secretary of Fulton Lodge.

George Goodman, William Gray, William Gibson.

Miss Margaret Howard, Rev. James D. Hall, James Hilick, Alman Hall, Obediah Hampton, Abram Hill, Thomas Hague, John Hartman, William Henly, Franklin Hage, Josiah Huie, Matthew Howard, Andrew Holdshouser, Simeon Heilick, David F. Humphres.

Capt. Jesse A. Ingram, Barbery Jacobs, Maj. C. H. P. Jones, Cadwaler Jones, Jesse Johnson, Roland Jones.

Roswell A. King 2, Lenard Kinney.

Rev. Andrew Y. Lockridge, Richard Locke, Mrs. Nancy Linely, Sam'l. Luckey, Mrs. Margaret G. Locke, Rev. J. D. Lumsden.

Mrs. Sally Mitchell, Col. John J. Moore, Dr. S. Mitchell, William March, Daniel R. Murphy, Randolph McCollum, John McAtee, Jonn McCollock, M. E. Manly, John McLeod.

John G. Nesbit.

William T. Outlaw 5, Benjamin Owens.

Valentine Propst, Nathan L. Phillips, Franklin Pinkston, Henry H. Pence, Jacob Pool 2, Sam'l. Philbrik, Eli Phillips, Catharine Phips, Dr. Polk.

Adam Roseman, John Roseman, Camillo Rice, John B. Rogers 2.

Allen Stoker 2, Susan Swink, William Sampson, Tot Stapulton, Sherman, Mrs. Rachel Stewart, Felix Sowers, John Shive, Ashbel Smith 2, William L. Smith, Stickney & Fogg, Catharine Smoot, Jacob Skiles, Spencer or Beverly Surratt, Dr. Scott, Michael Swink.

Dr. William Trent, William J. Thompson 2, J. H. Thompson, George O. Tarrh, David Trexler, Thomas Todd, Jacob Troutman 2, Hezekiah Teague.

Nicholas Vernon, Thomas Varker.

George W. Warren, Sam'l. G. Wootten 2, Aaron Wilhelm, John T. Williamson, Lewis Wilhelm, Hooglin Williams, Thomas Womack, James F. Watt.

BENJAMIN JULIAN, P. M.

April 9, 1841. 3t

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. C., April 3, 1841.

Miss Martha E. Alexander, Cyrus W. Alexander.

Dr. John E. Bouchell 2, George Barnhart, Jacob Byarly, Benjamine Brackette, William Blum.

John H. Dry, John Daywalt Sr, John Davis.

Daniel Goodman, H S. Gorman, Jacob Gouger.

John Hagler, Silas High.

J. M. Kesler, Harris Kimbell.

Solomon Misenheimer, William Misenheimer, David S. Marton, Miss Jane O. McCaleb.

Henry Pharr 2, Miss Polly Presly, Robert Pharr, Daniel Penninger.

Robert A. Ross, George Reynolds.

Springs & Shankle, Jacob Smith, A. J. Shankle, Caleb Sossaman, Stokes Lodge No. 32.

Rev. A. W. Walker, Dr. R. G Weddington.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON. P. M.

April 9, 1841. 3t

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C., April 1, 1841.

C. & R. Brummell John & Robert Brattain, Elizabeth Bradshaw, Miss Catharine Burch,

Wm. Daywalt.

George Feezer.

Patrick D. Gilchrist.

Volentine Hagey, Volentine Hedrick.

James Johnson.

David Kearns, John M. Kirkpatrick, Daniel Kinney.

Mary Kincey.

James Mock, David Moffit.

James Palmer,

Volentine Ratts, John Richard.

John Smith, George Smith, Samuel Smally, Michael Sowers.

David Waggoner, Noah Workman, Lemma Wallser.

M. ROUNSAVILLE. P. M.

April 9, 1841. 3t

Notice.

BY Virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by Thos. Foster, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale, on the 26th and 27th days of April, at Mocksville,

THE HOUSES AND LOTS

of the said Thos. Foster in the Town of Mocksville, a quantity of store goods, several head of horses and mules, household and kitchen furniture, 3 sets of blacksmith tools, 2 or 3 waggons, one Barouche, and 1 Carry-all, &c.

Also, on the 28th and 29th days of the same month, at Foster's Mill and Still-house, will be sold the Mill Tract of Land, containing

260 or 70 Acres,

with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling-house and necessary out-buildings, a Grist Mill, with 3 sets of runners, a Saw Mill and an Oil Mill, all in good repair.

The Still house Tract contains about 280 Acres of land, five Stills, 2 boilers, and 75 or 100 stands, a large stock of hogs, some cattle, together with every other article conveyed in said Trust. The terms of sale will be made known on the days thereof. THOS. L. MARTIN, Trustee.

April 9, 1841. 3t

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Elizabeth A. Wilson vs. James Wilson. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Wilson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman and Western Carolinian, that the said James Wilson appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to answer, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment ordered accordingly.

Witness, Sam'l. R. Bell, Clerk of our said Court at Statesville, the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February, A. D., 1841.

S. R. BELL, Cl'k.

March 26, 1841.—3m.—Printer's Fee $10.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to close business, requests all persons indebted to him either by Note or book account, to call and settle between this and May Court, 1841, or the same will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

NOAH ROBERTS.

Salisbury N. C., April 9, 1841. 4t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to Mississippi next fall, offers the following valuable plantations for sale on fair and reasonable terms:

One Tract, lying about five miles East of Salisbury, adjoining Mrs. Barringer's Mill lands, containing about

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY ACRES.

This place is called the Holdshouser tract, is well improved, and first rate land,—good house, and out-houses, barn, &c.

Another Tract, called the Trexler place, lying on Crane Creek below Mrs. Barringer's mill tract, has on it an excellent grist and flour mill, and wool carding machine, and a good dwelling house, and out houses,—and the land of fine quality.

Also, my plantation where I live, containing 170 Acres of first rate land, well improved, and in good condition,—an excellent dwelling house, and good out houses—a large barn, &c.

Also, one tract adjoining the above, all wood land, and the greater part of it excellent soil.

Persons wishing to buy, will always find me at home. HENRY TREXLER,

Rowan County, April 9, 1841. TF

LATH,

GRANDSIRED by the AMERICAN

ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—Winner

OF THE GREAT MATCH RACE,

The North against the South,

$20,000 ASIDE.

THE thorough bred horse, LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his fourth Season at Salisbury, which commenced *on the 21st ultimo, and will end on the 20th of June next*, at $20 the Season, and $30 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. ☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but, in no instance, will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., April 9, 1841. 2w.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, [illegible] Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferor to none, whether imported or native.—His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.

ROWAN HOTEL

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders*.

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PLANTERS'

(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841. 6m

PROSPECTUS

OF A

POLITICAL NEWSPAPER

TO BE ENTITLED

THE EXTRA STANDARD,

THOMAS LORING, *Editor.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840. tf

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

LADIES AND

HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and *fresh* supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers'* **Garden Seeds,** of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes."

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840. tf

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Shaver & Haden, has remaining on hand 2 fine Barouches, 3 Carry-alls, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulky, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise. JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839 tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Mineralsville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

April 1840. 1

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Largest Subscription in the World!!

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly ☞ *NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION.* ☜ and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over **34,000** *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean,* and containing all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo, Volume,

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.,

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce,
Mechanics,	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetiæ,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of the Agent Banks,	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety *as can be found in any other Journal,* embracing subjects for

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

and every Class of our Country.

The *COURIER* may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always *FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.*

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

☞ The price of the COURIER is only $2 in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably privately remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meets their pleasure, to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

Three copies for five dollars.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, APRIL 9, 1841.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	40 a	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4½ a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	25 a	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	11 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 25 a $4 50	Steel, (blister	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	100	Whiskey,	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 27, 1841.

Brandy, (peach)	45 a 50	Feathers,	34 a 37½
Do (apple)	40 a 45	Lard,	9 a 10
Bacon,	7 a	Molasses,	28 a 30
Beeswax,	25	Nails,	6¼ a 7
Butter,	12 a 16	Salt, (bushel)	75
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (sk.)	$1 90 a $2 50
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Sugar, (brown)	8½ a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Do (lump)	16
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	40 a 50	Tobacco, (leaf)	4 a 5½
Candles,	17	Wheat,	80
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Whiskey,	35
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 50	Wool,	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C., MARCH 13, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	5 a 7	Flour,	$5 a $5 25
Bacon,	7 a 8½	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	22 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	40 a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., MARCH 17, 1841.

Beef,	5 a	Cotton,	8½ a 11
Bacon,	9 a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	18 a 25	Flour,	$6 50
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Bagging,	24 a 28	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	Molasses,	45 a 56
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	40 a 50

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.

Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

Blanks For Sale Here.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease forgone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Inconnect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Printing of every Description,

Neatly and Quickly,

at this Office.

Executed

"NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC."

PROPOSALS

For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called

THE SOUTHERN TIMES;

To be Edited by Henry I. Toole.

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises; few will be made in this case, but they will all be redeemed.

The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City: combining more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is customary with the party Press. Its main character, however, will be political and its doctrines of the *Jeffersonian* school.

The first number will be issued about the 4th of March next, if a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the paper.

The size will be about the same with the "Raleigh Register," and it will be published twice a week during the session of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per annum.

Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Carolina.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOUGHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. C. K WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13 1840. tf

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously, executed at this Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at $2 50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or $3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth place of American independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the Mecklenburgers, the Polks, and their fellow compatriots perilled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unfaltering advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those fundamarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed* before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partizan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals, Literature, Agriculture,* and the *Mechanic Arts,* shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid,* to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C." will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure *six* subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Saml. Foster of Davie county; Gilbreath Dickson and David J. Ramseur of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

K K K

CALL CASH CUSTOMERS.

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and customers, that he has just returned from Charleston with a large supply of Groceries of every description, and ventures to say, that he has as great an assortment as any of the Northern Cities, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

The Subscriber's customers will remember that he published a notice in the papers of this place, requesting his customers who were indebted to call and settle, and those who have not done it, may rest assured, if it is not done before our next Court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection. F. R. ROUECHE.

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a Grocery Store in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

WINES and LIQUORS, imported and domestic;

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seed of all kinds, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Sardines, Herrings,—essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

March 12, 1841. tf

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and Charlotte Journal will insert the "Concord Coffee House" three weeks, and send their accounts to Salisbury.

CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A connoisseur the portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores,* in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, *Book-Binder.*

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mansion. Having as he conceives a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New-York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

☞ The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $2 each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in bottles at $1 or $2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER, *of Salisbury.*

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, *Concord, N. C.*

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Family Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid. F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840. tf